

Routes to tour in Germa The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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The Castle Route



German roads will get you here. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Holiday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memories but also to make up an idea for a holiday In itself. How about a tour of German castles?

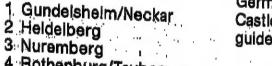
The Castle Route is 200 miles with an Impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should recommend taking a look at must have looked like in the berg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your





long. It runs from Mannheim, an industrial city on the Rhine take you three days or so. We 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspolit. Heidelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nurem-





FÜR TOURISMUS EV





Economic issues bestride policy makers of Europe

turope's three most important coun-tries face, in differing ways, crucial ds of government.

mburg, 10 April 1983

he Federal Republic of Germany, government is about to get to ith political and economic pro-

Britain, the government is in a re-election phase; and in France. is the swing back towards a policy

Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl that his own instinct does not tell what path to take, he could well a lot from what what has happennother countries.

looks as if no post-war government urope has devoted its energy to fulg its task as resolutely and singleledly as has Margaret Thatcher's ervative government in Britain.

is Thatcher, the first woman to behead of government in the wesworld, took office facing a two-firate of inflation which was threatgto move on to 20 per cent.

hain had a debit balance of payis. This caused currency upsets. ployment was steadily making ay towards two million and State

Thatcher set her priorities after

IN THIS ISSUE

E AFFAIRS

bhi's Cabinet: the men neet the challenge VSMAKERS elmut Schmidt gets top spaper editorial post

PNATIONAL ATIONS inigswinter Anglo-German ks broaden their scope

CHOITAVO with of a disc halts the ath of an industry

fully studying what had happened

ious governments.

try and tackle unemployment ugh programmes increasing the ley supply only speeds up inflation, ins unemployment and doesn't the currency. This at least was her

first she tried to come to terms affation. Today II has been reducone of the lowest rates in the

th Sea oil helped her to improve ment account and come to grips flate debt.



There was some hard bargaining with various ministers to cut back budget

She put ministries on financial limits, She also managed to come to terms with the wave of wage rises, and she now has everything under control.

Unemployment is more than three million, even though the upward trend

Now, the budget has carefully started to stimulate the economy. The voters have been given more spending money and will play a more active part in economic recovery.

If Mrs Thatcher re-elected she will be able to her full attention to unemployment, one of the toughest problems of

President Mitterrand is in the process of changing his policy after two years of costly experiments.

While Mrs Thatcher did not pay homage to any ideology but only to cool and calculating house-wife logics, Mitterrand began by pushing through his socialist policies of redistribution, state intervention, nationalisation and putting the strain on the private sector.

The revaluation of the D-mark is one the results, but it is the French

They have been hit by the problems Mrs Thatcher came across three years ago. Mitterrand has now decided on an austerity programwhich will match Mrs Thatcher's in toughness and consistency. Its intention is to regain control over the threat of economic and financial

not going to take on the problem of unemployment first. His measures

chaos. Mitterrand is

bogin with. This election win, is not because he doesn't care about unemployment but because he has to get his house in order.

Kohl is still an unknown factor. His Finance Ministry has confirmed the

Nevertheless, Germany's economy is still in good shape and the expected economic upswing will give Kohl a good start.

The German government has not only spoken of an upswing but also of



matic increase in sident Karl Carstens welcomes Helmut Kohl to the presidenunemployment to tial residence in Bonn, the Villa Hammerschmidt, after Kohl's

the strains that will be felt by certain sections of the population.

The examples of what has happened in our neighbouring countries show that unnecessary delay at the start can lead to greater difficulties later on, and perhaps to an election defeat because of softness at the beginning.

A look at what has been happening in Paris, London and Bonn would suggest that some tough years lie ahead.

Hans-Joachim Nimtz Frankfurter Neue Presse, 26 March 1983)

New thrust in search for a deal on missiles

"interim solution" to the Soviet Union over medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

However, Reagan regards such a solution as just one step on the way to an

The creation of a balance in the number of Soviet and American mediumrange missiles is to be followed by their complete removal.

There is an obvious reason why the USA allowed itself to be persuaded by Western Europe to Introduce a new proposal into the negotiations.

Washington want to be able to shift the blame if the talks do in fact fail.

Some western government have made their agreement to the deployment of medium-range misslies on their territory dependent on evidence of the USA's true will to negotiate.

To resident Reagan hus suggested un Nato can only be put into practice if the populations of the countries affected are convinced of its necessity.

> The Reagan Administration is suffering from a credibility gap, particularly

over arms control. The US Defence Ministry never ceases to maintain that the decision to dereversed, regardless of what happens in Geneva.

This would run contrary to President Reagan's alleged preference for the zero

Reagan's new proposal leaves no doubt about the fact that the "stillborn" zero option really is now dead and buried.

The bargaining will start a new when the Geneva talks are resumed on 17

Decisions will then have to be taken on how many missiles the Americans The unpopular "double decison" by can deploy in Europe and how many

missiles the Soviets must withdraw to bring about a true balance.

However, as the zero option is carried to its grave we should perhaps spare the odd tear or two.

For Europe it would have been the best solution for the Soviet Union to dismantle all its 550 odd medium-range missiles, for this would have made the Nato deployment plans superfluous.

Unfortunately, it was clear right from the start that Moscow would not accept such a deal.

The Soviet regard as their right to own missiles which are aimed at targets in Europe ever since they deployed /bu ploy US missiles in Europe cannot be SS-4s and SS-5s at the start of the sixties.

> They regard this as a counterweight to the American bases in Europe and the French and British nuclear wea-

> Gradual replacement of the old missiles by the SS-20s is, in their opinion, merely an overdue act of modernisa-

The West was not particularly worried bout the SS-4s and SS-5s, as they are not suited for a surprise attack.

The fuelling process before take-off takes several hours and leaves behind a

Continued on page 2



Helmut Kohl, CDU

b. 3 March 1930

in Ludwigshafen

WORLD AFFAIRS

EEC, Asean ministers talk in Bangkok

DIE WELT

Tietnam's occupation of Kampuchea V has been roundly condemned by foreign ministers of the EEC and the

In an unusually clearly worded statement issued after a meeting in Bangkok. the ministers also gave recognition to the anti-government forces in Kampuchea, which include the communist Kmer Rouge.

The Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) comprises Thailand Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the

The ministers criticised "the illegal military occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces" and "the constant refusal by Vietnam and the Soviet Union to heed international appeals and withdraw their respective troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan,"

Delegates underlined the need to fight against the growing trend towards protectionism and the need for reforms in the international economic order.

The conference showed that cooperation between the EEC nations and Asean has resulted in an effective international political force.

This cooperation was initiated by the Bonn Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in 1978, and Asean delegates made repeated references to his farsightedners.

Geneuher is president of the EEC Council of Ministers and thus carries weight as a spokesman. In this role, he managed to persuade the French Foreign: Minister, Claude Cheysson, to recognise the anti-government forces in Kampuchea as "an important step in the search for a comprehensive political solution" and to try and ensure that any plans to assist Vietnam did not aid its occupation of Kampuchea.

The heads of the various delegations also took the opportunity to hit Hanoi in one of the areas in which it is most sensitive, that of its role as self-proclaimed defender of humanitarian

There is express regret that recent military' attacks by Vietnamese artillery and armbured units had completely destroyed the Nong Chang border camp, which was set up by relief orga-

The statement points out that the attack was a violation of humanitarian

Both the Vietnamese and the Soviets will have realised by now that the EEC and Ascan will stick to their resolutions on how to solve conflict in Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Attempts by the Vietnamese to drive a wedge between the various Asean member states have falled.

All further efforts by Asean, says Malaysia's Foreign Minister Ghazali, will be aimed at getting Vietnam into the circle of the "International Kampuchea Conference".

This was set up two years ago in line with the UN resolutions by Assen,

which insisted upon the complete withdrawal of Vietnameso troops.

In Ghazail's and Asean's eyes this is the only way. Ghazali explicitly warned the European conference participants not to be fooled by Hanoi's propaganda and tricks.

Other issues dealt with by the Bangkok conference included: the efforts by the Europeans to find a solution to the Middle East conflict: Soviet advances: and the possible shift of the Soviet SS-20 missiles to Siberia.

Important economic problems were discussed. For example, about how to maintain a liberal and open international system of trade and measures to make commodity agreements, effective.

They gave assurances that they would abide by the principles of the free market and do their utmost to strengthen inter-regional economic ties between Asean and the EBC.

Christel Pilz (Die Welt, 28 March 1983)

Missiles deal

Continued from page 1 cloud of steam which would be immediately detected by satellite.

On the other hand the SS-20s just need a push of the button and - like the Pershing II developed by the Americans — they are first-strike weapons.

There is a definite lack of instinct about the apparent Soviet decision in 1977 to produce an unlimited amount of these weapons.

The voluntary stop at a level of 300 weapons announced by the then head of government Leonid Brezhnev also failed to materialise.

What are the next steps? The Soviet Union rejects both the zero option and the suggestion of parity. It would like to see the French and

British missiles included in negotia-In fact they threaten to station nu-

clear medium-range missiles in the immediate proximity to the USA if the Nato deployment goes through.

Arguing in terms of arms logics, such step on the part of the Soviet Union might even be in the interests of the western governments since this would make it impossible to limit warfare just to Europe, meaning that the mechanism of deterrence remains intact on an international level.

Even conservative circles in Western Europe fear a separate "Euro-strategic

This would represent a potential temptation to the USA to in fact play with the idea of a limited nuclear war, which would not touch the "stronghold

Reagan's latest; plans to: develop an offective anti-missile defensive belt move in this direction.

The position of the US negotiator in Geneva had become intolerable. Sticking to the no-compromise position while at the same time seriously discussing alternatives in public has made things very difficult for Paul Nitze;

As Nitze confessed to a good friend; "Every time the Soviets come to the negotiating; table, they, know; everything beforehand because they've read it in

the paper." Officially, the top diplomat has had to re-chew the same sentences for over

4 year now. Stepping down from the zero option, will liven up the talks in Geneva.

However, those advocating increased armament in Washington and Moscow. will also become active.

Pierre Simonitsch (Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 March 1923).

Genscher initiative on Asiathome affairs

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politics.

ing countries.

cal arena.

This means that over the

Ignoring the HEC this make

It has also turned it into

most important factors in his

In its own discreet way, it has

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Asean is therefore an ideal

for the EEC in the internation

What is more, the great sign of the region as an internalisa

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hardwoods, palm oil, copra, al

gas, copper, rice and coffee and

port moves towards enhanced

The EEC states can only dream uchieving the growth rates reco

the Ascan states over the pulled

However, they too have now

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The fact that about a third of

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At the beginning the other

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This is confirmed by the fe

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Wilhelm Haferkamp as the repo

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At the moment, there is so

scope for activities in econo

gress would only seem possible

In such a situation, it would

useful to take up Genscher's into

ternational issues to schiere

coordination in the United Nation

The German I

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In all correspondence please cucie you all interests above your address. It will be a supple to the artists.

Advertising raise fel Hig. 14 --Annual subscription Del 48.

ference in Bangkok.

opment policy.

However, the practical succession Reinharts/Bavaria

The large distance to this is

of the area.

Members of the Association of Thuiland in case of a Vietne (Ascan) hope that cooperation that with the EEC will bring them investment and know-how. They also hope that it will increase access to European markets for raw materials and food.

Foreign ministers of the five Ascan nations (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) have met with EEC foreign ministers in Bangkok. It was the fourth such meet-

This inter-regional cooperation owes much to the efforts of Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Results of this cooperation so far in-

• Since 1975, the volume of trade has rison from DM15bn to 40bn. With a share of 11.3 per cent of Asean foreign trade, the EEC is Asean's third largest trading partner, behind Japan (28.3 per

cent) and the USA (18.6 per cent). The 1980 framework agreement on cooperation in the fields of trade, economic and development policies have led to the creation of cooperation and consultation mechanisms which function smoothly.

There is an annual meeting of a mixed cooperation committee.

A "business council" was set up, a programme for scientific and technological cooperation worked out and a large industrial conference prepared.

The political cooperation has been successful; Regular meetings of the countries' foreign ministers have payed

Both communities have had particularly close contacts in the UN. They adopted a common stance on the Afghanistan and Kampuchea issues and on topics of North-South relations.

In joint statements they agreed in many economic and political matters.

Asean is still in an early stage of development. Its political and economic structure cannot be compared to that of the EEC. All Asean countries face huge social problems, which can only be solved nationally.

Most of them are exporters of raw materials and compete in many areas instead of coordinating export policies. The volume of intra-community trade

has just reached the 15 per cent mark. Politically, there are still great differences of opinion, particularly over Indo-China, where views differ over assessments of the Chinese and Vietnamese positions.

It is therefore all the more surprising that the Asean diplomats have taken great steps to improve cooperation, particularly in foreign policy.

The key word here is "resilience". It corresponds to the pragmatic tradition of Asian diplomacy. Nothing is done on

And yet there is always a firm will to give priority to community interests if the need arises.

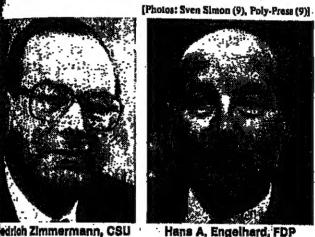
Another difference to the BEC is that there is no fixed programme, only a basic functional framework. Nevertheless, there is an evergrowing

trend towards integration. Against the background of the crises in Victnam and Kampuches, there has been plenty of progress in political cooperation. This has been backed up by a network of bilateral agreements on defence policy and mutual assistance commit-

ment by four partner countries to help

cooperation brings results Kohl's Cabinet: the men to meet the challenge

years Ascan has gained in the lancellor Kohl's post-election cabinet has only and essence of its political of changes. Rainer Barzel (CDU) has stepped to become Bundestag President and is replacunique as a model for other pariet Intra-German Affairs by Heinrich Winde-(CDU); and Josef Ertl (FDP) is replaced by az Kiechle (CSU) at Agriculture.



b, 18 July 1925

In Munich

. Interior

Ignaz Klechte, CSU

b, 23 February 1930

Schwarz-Schilling, CDU

n Geissier, CDU

6.3 Werch 1930

Operadolf/Neckar

amily Affairs/Health

b; 19 Nov. 1930

In Innsbruck

(Ocneral-Anzeiger, 11 Was is & Telecommunications

Hans A. Engelhard, FDP b. 16 Sep. 1934 In Munich



Norbert Blüm, CDU b, 21 July 1935 In Rüsselsheim



Heinz Riesenhuber, CDU b, 1 Dec, 1935 In Frankfurt



Dorothee Wilms, CDU b. 11 Oct, 1929 In Grevenbroich

Education



b, 20 March 1932 In Berlin Development Aid



Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP b, 21 March 1927 In Reideburg/Saale Foreign Affaira



b. 29 Sep. 1928 b. 20 Dec, 1926 In Agchen Economic Affairs



Mentred Wörner, CDU b. 24 Sop. 1934 In Stuttgart



Heinrich Windelen, CDU Oscar Schnelder, CSU b. 3 June 1927 in Altenheideck/Bavaria Housing



Werner Dollinger, CSU

b, 10 Oct, 1918

b. 5 Feb. 1929 in Starnberg in c !! Government Spokesmen

New Bundestag gets down to business

The Bundestag now has a fifth par-L liamentary group, the Greens.

The new coalition has such a healthy majority that even a short-term alliance between the SPD and the Greens on specific issues need not worry it.

The government should use this majority to implement its programmes to combat unemployment, consolidate the budget and put the overdrawn social security funds back on an even keel.

Uncertainties that plagued the nation in the time between last autumn's change of government and the new Bundestag elections were largely due to the way in which the elections were brought about and the initial difficulties that confronted the new Bonn upset.

But all this is over now - and that includes the coalition negotiations and the Franz Josef Strauss interlude.

Though there are many details still to be hammered out by the coalition partners CDU, CSU and FDP, the general policy line stands and there should be no room for petty bickering.

The SPD is now called upon to be a constructive opposition. The main issues have already been laid down: the missiles, the pensions and legal action.

. The Social Democrats are now departing even further from their old position on the two-track Nato decision. They now seek affirmation from opponents of the decision.

The SPD is clearly divided on this and its top politicians constantly have to correct each other on the crucial question: to stay in the Atlantic Alliance or opt out.

This clearly demonstrates what Helmut Schmidt meant when he refused to stand for the chancellorship not only

for health reasons. The SPD now pins its hopes on the conservatives reneging on their campaign promises about social security.

If the coalition government again postponed raising the pensions it would provide the Social Democrats with welcome ammunition,

The opposition intends to contest the joint CDU/CSU parliamentary group status in the Karlsruhe Constitutiona Court.

Thus the bad habit of resorting to the Constitutional Court as a political instrument continues in the new Bundes-

The issue is both pitiful and petty as a start for opposition work.

Another immaterial and petty question was the seating of the Greens in the Bundestag, The traditional political geography of left, centre, right etc. has been questionable from the very be-

ginning.
As it now worked out, the Greens are d in the centre, where ly do not belong.

What matters now is to treat the Greens in the flundestag with equanimity. Our parliamentary democracy is strong enough to cope even with a group that understands itself as an anti-

And should the Greens attack the democratic system - be it by words or deads - it will be a matter to be dealt with by the judiciary.

The more likely putcome is that the newcomers will henceforth occupy themselves only with themselves.

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 29 March 1983)



NEWSMAKERS

Helmut Schmidt gets top newspaper editorial post



Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt... announcement caused loud slience.

Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been appointed a senior consulting editor at the highly regarded liberal weekly. Die Zeit.

The appointment was greeted with howls of protest by journalists, many of whom saw it as jeopardising the paper's

Schmidt, whose days as Federal Chancelior ended last October when his Social Democrat government lost its Free Democrat coalition partner, takes over in May. He will share the position with Countess Marion Dönhoff.

Die Zeit's publisher, Gerd Buoerius, announced the appointment at a general editorial conference in March. It was met with an amazed silence. After

Werner Höfer, whose panel programme on current affairs with

journalists from all parts of the world

has been a regular Sunday radio and

TV fixture for the past 30 years (the

His Internationaler Frühschoppen,

usually attended by six journalists from

longest in Germany), has turned 70.

derator into a national institution.

taken over by television as well.

other people speak, think and argue.

Frühschoppen, meaning a midday glass

of wine with which the panel is regal-

ed), began his journalistic career at a

Cologne daily after studying philoso-

the seventh member of the panel."

tain and inform."

phy and history,

journalist asked whether it was an April Fool's joke (the next edition of Die Zeit was due out on 1 April).

This was followed by a flurry of protests. Many voiced concern over the independence of the paper with a party politician of Schmidt's calibre in the

Bucerius, who admits to being close to the CDU and who had frequently expressed himself in favour of the change of government in Bonn, defended his

He argued that, as an older statesman held in high esteem world-wide, Schmidt stood above party politics.

He did. however, concede that he had given a lot of thought to how the apintment would affect the paper's image. In the end, he decided that Schmidt transcended the SPD.

The announcement underlines the fact that, in addressing the Social Democratic Bundestag group last July, Schmidt said: "I would have liked to have done more to fight unemployment. But to do so I would have had to pare down social benefits; and this is being thwarted by you."

At one point Schmidt had also made it clear that his decision not to stand as SPD chancellorship candidate in the last election was only partly due to health considerations. He said he had come to realise that "many of my fellow party members have shelved the old controversies for the time being only."

In his announcement, Bucerius said that those who had read his paper carefully lately could not have failed to notice that a recent issue carried a sixpage article by Helmut Schmidt entitled "The World Economy is Our Destiny".

The article, simultaneously published in London, Paris, Milan and Tokyo, presented Schmidt's concept for the prevention of a "world-wide and catas-

Schmidt's article caused a considerable sensation because it was the first time since leaving Bonn that he had aired his views in the press.

Schmidt, a native of Hamburg, hus had close ties with Die Zeit for years. He appointed that paper's political editor, Kurt Becker, as his government spokesman. Becker is now back in his

Schmidt's acceptance reached Bucerius rather suddenly - from the United States, where he was on a lecture tour. It is not yet known exactly what

Schmidt's function will be.

But Bucerius hopes that he will use Die Zeit as a forum for his views. Thomas Wolgast (Mannheimer Morgen, 28 March 1983)

'Snail's pace' journalism anno in the hotel business, he asked himtelevision correspondent

The career of Peter Schoil-Latour, 59, the Paris correspondent of ZDF. one of Germany's top major TV networks, reads like a tale of globe-trotting

As a young French Foreign Legion paratrooper, he saw action in Indochina just after World War II.

After his discharge he studied political science and literature in Paris, earned himself a doctorate and then studied

His journalistic career began in 1948 at the prestigious French daily Le Monde with an article on the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany.

Ever since, there has been almost no conflict area without Scholl-Latour on the spot. He has reported from Indochina, North Africa, the Congo (during the

for the illustrated magazine Neue Illus-He later undertook the development

Höfer regards his unsuccessful bid to become the director-general of WDR as

man keeps busy writing articles and books, lecturing and - naturally -

red tape, saying that this is not the job for a creative journalist.

asserts that he would never have given

Even before leaving his permanent post at WDR he frequently criticised the growing red tape of the station.

the trend towards ever more perfection which "stifles journalistic creativity."

tion place is the island of Sylt - although his programme prevents him from vacationing in one long stretch has also made a considerable name for himself through his books.

war there.

until retirement.

He left WDR to become M

As his fellow newsmen see the seed of the armed forces in credit to Scholl-Latour that he acception of nuclear weapons as a sort not put up with a desk job the seed type of artillery." He also he hammered out a contract when against misunderstanding this that enabled him to pick his appear of weapon as a means of making signments anywhere in the seed of the conventional decide which explains to making the conventional decide which explains to making the conventional decide which explains the seed of the conventional decide which explains the seed of the armed forces in the conventional decide which explains the seed of the armed forces in the conventional decide which explains the seed of the armed forces in the conventional decide which explains the seed of the armed forces in the conventional decide which explains the mission of the seed of the armed forces in the conventional decide which the seed of the seed of the armed forces in the conventional decide which the seed of the seed of the arms against the mission of the seed of the

He calls for an across-the-board defient ranging from infantry to nuclear

have not yet dealt with are in when it comes to Bundeswehr ipment. Yet he thinks far beyond

I DEFENCE

Joint chiefs of staff get a new head

eneral Wolfgung Altenburg has taken over as chairman of the joint less of staft (Generalinspokteur). He takes over from the retiring Gene-

Jørgen Brandt in a change that rks a new era: Altenburg is the first d of the Bundeswehr not to have ed in Hitler's forces. General Altenburg was born in Wes-

Prussia in 1928. He was a navy flak Pater Scholl-Latour ... global per on the island of Helgoland to-After the war, he was "fascinated".

save, with the Nuremberg war crime

whether his devout Protestantism a compatible with becoming a sol-

"Once this young nation comes of independence struggles of the as a democracy," he argued to himand again from Vietnam dunight, "the very democratic processes will isure that the armed forces can never

In 1969, he was appointed in 1956, when he joined the Bundestor of WDR, a Cologne-base hr, he did not dream that he would within the network. But after he the commanding general of the 3rd had no intention of holding a tray Corps in Koblenz by the time he until retirement op military adviser to the Bonn govern-

ing correspondent with setting the furt. The switch from one are another caused much controls and staff training. This was followed with Director General Klass with the was general staff officer in an anarck was "not amused."

Nor were a number of a manual staff training that has a second groups at the station. They were on the shores of the Baltic. When he was out in charge of an tigtions were conducted to the station, he had to come to

the "undue haste" with which the lifety battation, he had to come to the tiations were conducted. The lifety battation, he had to come to union magazine Welt der Arbeit a type of weapon he also had to deal ties could "awitch allegiances in the while an adviser at the Defence to supply and demand without ing standards of conduct that the lifety and a general staff officer at ing standards of conduct that the horror vision of a Germany deployees take for granted."

What criteria other than see the horror vision of a Germany destated by nuclear weapons has been demand are there, said Peter Side the horror vision of a Germany destated by nuclear weapons has been demand are there, said Peter Side the horror vision of a Germany destated by nuclear weapons has been demand are there, said Peter Side the role of the armed forces in seall policy, warms against the misseall policy, warms against the misseall policy.



General Altenburg ... liking for the fa-

the other Nato partners contribute to the common defence force but also to the fact that outward security can become pointless when internal security poses a threat at home - perhaps as a result of cutbacks in the social sector.

General Altenburg therefore wants to be free to put traditional ideas into question and seek new avenues. As he puts it, structures and concepts must be dynamic and open to development.

He is an avid gatherer of ideas and enjoys debates, especially with those who do not agree with him.

Even though it might hamper his everyday work, he would rather deal with a multitude of dissenting ideas than have an idea foisted on him.

Though non-partisan, he is rather close to social democratic ideas.

One thing he endorses wholeheartedly is the Bundeswehr concept of Innere Führung whereby the soldier is a citizen in uniform with full civic rights and motivated from within.

In his view, soldiers must not only deplore shortcomings but take an active part in climinating them.

Much of General Altenburg's spare time is devoted to literature, especially American authors. In his youth, he once translated a work by Truman Capote

But by far his favourite pastime is to be with his family. He has three children and three grandchildren.

A. Szandar (Süddeutsche Zeltung, 28 March 1983)

Starfighter pilot training

programme comes to an end

Fears over civilian career prospects for demobbed officers

The armed forces are worried about the civilian career prospects of offlcer graduates from the Bundeswehr universities who are due out next year.

The soldiers, all members of the regular army, will be over 30. Their studies were completed years ago.

This was one of the problems outlined in the annual report to the Bundestag of the Bundeswehr ombudsman, Karl Wilhelm Berkhan.

His report dealt with the issue of unemployment from several angles, including whether the forces could do more to help reduce the dole queues.

Berkhan quoted one infantry company where 41 of the 188 recruits had been unemployed before being called

There were fears among some of the others that they might not be able to go back to their old jobs later.

But there were limits to what the armed forces could do, according to Berkhan. It was already doing a great deal: besides conscripts, it provided employment for people prepared to become regular soldiers and also for civi-

The Bundeswehr was the country's largest employer and it also helped fill industrial order books.

The report said that despite the increased importance of job security (offered by the forces) because of the economic recession, there was a lot of dissatisfaction in the services.

Among the most important were promotion bottlenecks, especially among specialists and officers who had risen through the ranks.

About 80 per cent of first lieutenants could not be promoted. Some had been promised a rise in rank to captain years

Berkhan outlined problem affecting graduate officers: their military training was too short and, as a result, they felt insecure facing the men.

"They tend to cover up for this insecurity by rigidly sticking to army regulations," he says.

In any event, it appears that military and academic training has not yet been properly coordinated. This has led to repeated criticism of academic training

There were also problems about NCO training, though the situation had improved since the training period was extended from 12 to 15 months.

A special type of problem came from the conscientious objectors.

Some opposed everything to the point where neither cajoling nor direct orders could achieve anything. Confinement to barracks or imprisonment was

What was a commanding officer to do with a soldier who: constantly went AWOL and had to be picked up by the military police; who refused to wear uniform; and who repeatedly was sentenced for desertion?

Says the ombudsman: "Commanding officers are unable to resolve such conflicts - if for no other reason because they have other work to do.'

It was therefore up to the Defence Ministry to come up with a solution that would not violate the Constitution. Helmut Berndt



Karl Wilhelm Berkhan . . . limit to how much Bundeswehr could do for empjoyment, (Photo: Sven Simon)

Continued from page 4

party affiliation, his opinions are entire-

As far back as 1975, he held that Europe needed a nuclear force of its own and in 1981 he said that Mitterrand's description of de Gaulle's presidency as a permanent coup d'etat fitted the present president like a glove.

In 1980, when Ronald Reagan assumed the US presidency, Scholl-Latour did not join in the general chorus of apprehension over Reagan's striving for nuclear supremacy.

"The fact that Reagan is going to be tough doesn't worry me. Western policy needs toughness," he said.

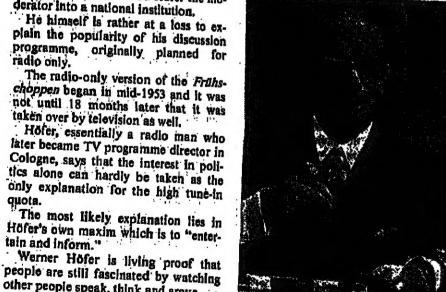
It surprised no-one that he joined a as a surprise when, in 1973, he was captured by the Vietcong and got away unscathed.

Peter Scholl-Latour has both German and a French passport. He has excellent contacts with top politicians in France. His keen interest in everything concerning France is therefore not surprising.

Along with Aifred Grosser. Scholl-Latour is the most important journalistic and political mediator between Germany and France. German television has barely a bandful of people of this Friedrich Thelen

(Die Weit, 25 March 1983)

Höfer's Sunday: a glass of wine and a talk



Hofer: "The listener sees himself as programme. Hofer, a wine lover (hence the name

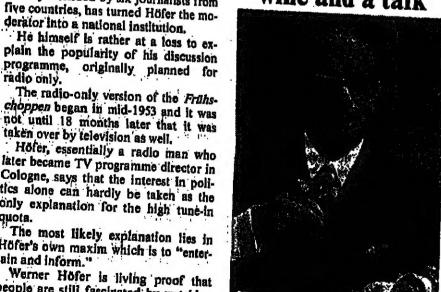
(Photo: Syen Simon) After a brief interlude in Berlin, he returned to Cologne in 1946 when he desk of WDR, the Cologne broadcasting station.



Werner Höfer... popular discussion

Between 1961 and 1964 he worked

of WDR's 3rd TV channel.



was appointed to the current affairs.

trierte while continuing to moderate his

From 1972 until 1977, when he resigned, he was programme director for the station's 1st and 3rd channels.

a stroke of luck (he was turned down on grounds of age). Meanwhile, the retired broadcasting

moderating his Frühschoppen. He describes his work as programme director as having been frustrated by

Had he become director-general of WDR, be could well have run into procogramme, but he

Today, he expresses concern about

Werner Hofer, whose favourite vaca-

dpa (General Anzeiger Bonn, 16 March 1923)

In 1963, he became the Prisaln be used as an instrument to suspondent of ARI) (the other bend the Constitution. network) though with many side." If I find that this is not the case, I the far-flung corners of the work a simply resign," he told himself. He will believe this.

league of star journalists. decide which subjects be wanted with. The network and its viers fited from this.

But even the well-paid containing apons but sees this is an instrument dent's post he now holds in the used by politicians to prevent war not prevented this "essentially for the holocaust.

man" (as he describes himself) in General Altenburg, who has made a ticking his own network for the thought the for himself as both a military pace of its work and its many plittician and a leader of men, fayours programmes that are deadly in the sentences. But this does not mean spontaneous reporting."

Few other people would are the wants to still more tanks and tell the powerful media bosses to lit is within his province to set priorihave not yet dealt with are in the defence budget still further.

television. Since Scholl-Latour is find Consideration in drafting the military most a journalist and has no paidget must not only be given to what

The Bundeswehr Starfighter training lives, the plane's safety record is better programme at America's largest air than its reputation. force base in Luke, Arizona, has ended.

Since 1964, 1,868 German military

pilots have been trained at the base. The Starfighter is being phased out in Germany. The trainees, of whom only 46 failed

to pass, put in a total of 270,000 Star-

fighter flying hours. The per man train-

ing cost was about DM2m. The Starfighter was introduced into the Bundeswehr by the then Defence Minister Franz Josef Strauss in the early 1960s.

Against strong opposition, Strauss

prevailed and purchased 915 of these aircraft. Despite the legendary crashes, involving 256 planes and the loss of 108

Germany's air force still has 428 Star-

Others have been overhauled and sold cheaply to other Nato partners such as Turkey.

The Starfighters will probably be completely phased out by 1988 when they will be replaced by the twin-jet Tornado.

Air force Major-General Hartmut Gulzow nevertheless stresses the Starfighter's fighting potential.

It would remain a weapons system to

be reckoned with until it was pulled out Friedrich Kuhn/doa (Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 16 Murch 1983)

heads of government in 19731

ing a proposal by Bonn and

up or down).

union in the long run.

nobody has shown any inclined

want is relatively stable exchange

crary stability in Europe as

tem is to result in lasting advantage

insert the missing block.

policies at will.

FINANCE

Currency realignment does not usher in plain sailing

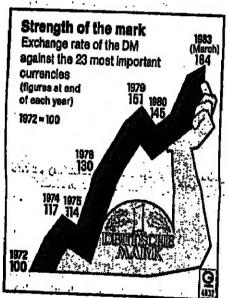
uropean currencies have been realigned after a round of bargaining.

for the foreign exchange turbulences of the past few months. The German mark has risen by 5.5 per cent against the other European Monetary System currencies and the French franchas dropped 2.5 per cent.

All EEC members except Britain and Greece are in the EMS. The realignment came in the nick of time to prevent France from pulling out of EMS, as it had threatened to do.

But the next crisis is just round the corner. Business in Germany is not happy about the change. It will make it harder to sell exports. And the devalued franc makes the situation still worse: France is Germany's biggest trading partner. German goods there become more expensive.

But even German exporters realised that the old French franc-deutschemark exchange rate had become untenable. The difference in the inflation rates of



the two countries had simply become Given firm exchange rates, such a si-

tuation boosts exports from a low inflation to a high inflation country. And in fact, Germany's exports to

France last year rose at twice the rate of France's exports to Germany,

In 1982, Germany had a record DM17.3bn trade surplus with France, up DM:5:5bn or 50 per cent against the previous year.

This could only spell trouble for a defielt country like France, which has been moving deeper and deeper into the red in terms of foreign trade since President Mitterrand came to power,

France's growing foreign trade and ourrent account deficit would have been reason enough to devalue the franc.

But the French turned the tables on Germany, refusing to devalue too much because a devaluation could have been interpreted as a sign of poor economic

or The franc had already been devalued twice under Mitterrand (in October 1981 and June 1982). A third was therefore considered disastrous in terms of prestige,

France's Finance Minister Jacques Delors seemed set to become the new prime minister, so prestige was of paramount importance to him. This also explains his image-building needs and his sharp attacks on his German counterpart, Gerhard Stoltenberg.

But it was unfair to blame Germany

EMS was intended to streamline inflation rates within the system and thus make for monetary stability. But none of the EMS members have reached the stability target, though Germany came very close to it - hardly a reason to cri-

Delors' success in the exchange rate poker, when he obtained a rather high upward revaluation of the deutschemark, could backfire by making the German currency even harder.

This will apply particularly if, in the current rounds of collective bargaining, labour moderates its pay claims because of the revaluation.

This would enable industry to make up for the ground lost by the realignment and keep employment at the present level.

In any event, had there been no realignment, the influx of foreign exchange into the Bundesbank could have reached dangerous proportions. The added money supply would have endangered monetary stability; but this has now been averted.

. The change of deutschemark-franc parity is quite considerable. And since the Dutch guilder, the Danish krone and the Belgian franc have also been revalued upward slightly, France should now be able to improve its foreign trade position - at least within the EEC.

But it remains to be seen whether this will materialise.

Paris is redrafting its economic policy. If it sticks to its Keynesian theories and tries to create additional demand by even more deficit spending, the next realignment will not be far off. It would be the eighth realignment since the EMS came into being in March 1979.

Parity changes within the EMS are expressly provided for in the original agreement. But the ultimate aim was to stabilise the exchange rates within the

The founding fathers of the EMS, especially the Federal Republic of Germany, felt that stable exchange rates would put pressure on countries with high inflation rates to stabilise the buying power of their money.

Since the members of the system have to maintain their exchange rates within a relatively narrow range, their governments are forced to take anti-inflationa-

The hope that the EMS would help fight inflation has been dashed. Today's Community is as far from achieving this stabilisation aim as it was four yours

Though inflation rates in most Community nations were down last year, they are nevertheless still appullingly high and differ widely from country to country. There are also other indicators to show that the Community has not come closer to the stabilisation aim not even at snail's pace.

The fact that some countries are trying to use market instruments to bring their prices under control, put their budgets in order and achieve a sound current account balance while others try to create jobs through deficit spending can only cause disarray on foreign exchange markets.

And the fact that some EMS members are happy to make use of the currency support system of the EMS while at the same time hampering the free international flow of money is not exactly in keeping with the spirit of the EMS.

A system of relatively stable exchange rates has its advantages. But it can only function if tension within the system is kept at bay.

There are, however, indications that tensions will grow if France does not switch to a more market oriented economic policy.

The fact that the system worked without much friction for a while was largely due to the temporary weakness of the deutschemark some time ago. which put the German currency in the same boat with other weak currencies.

The main reason for this deutschemark weakness was the current account deficit at the time.

But the deficit has meanwhile turned into a surplus, which has strengthened the deutschemark.

Unless the EMS partners manage to keep pace with Germany, frictions inside the system will increase. If new realignments are preceded by

recriminations similar to those in Brussels, it could lead to destructive unimo-

If this were to happen, it would be better to abolish the PMS altogether and revert to floating. This would also end the dispute over what is the right parity. Free rates are both problem solvers and peacemakers.

In any event, we should rid ourselves of the illusion that Europe can be built through institutions.

Neither the Coal and Steel Community nor the Common Agricultural Market has been a truly integrating factor; and the same applies to the EMS.

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ils members.

Background INDUSTRY

the EMS Over 4,000 to be laid off (EMS) was created by the at state-owned shipyard

aiming at creating a stable core than 4,000 men are to be laid zone in Europe. The EMS succeeded the co. Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft snake established in April 197 (HDW).

European Monetary System he announcement was made the day tres around the ECU (Europe the Land election in Schleswig-

rency unit) which serves as an idea and a week after the general ce point for the fixing of the company has shippards in Hamchange rate fluctuations add a and Kiel, but most of the workers as an accounting unit for this first would be in Hamburg. They obligations under the EMS, high decomprise about a third of the a legal tender and a recognition.

a legal tender and a reserve florce.

ment used among EC central becording to the works council, the
Currencies in the EMS hat appary's problems are the result of
parities with relatively small a for mismanagement.

of fluctuation (2.25 per centiants cutback plan provides for an direction except for the west little complete shutdown of the lira which has a margin of 6 per shurg yard, leaving Kiel as the sole

While EMS has created the deanwhile, there is a war of mutual firm exchange rates within the distinct in progress between Hamtem, its currencies are allows and Kiel and Hamburg and Bonn float against non-member cumb between the management under the especially the US dollar. Wood Chairman Klaus Ahlers and especially the US dollar. If an EMS currency, say the HDW works council over issues of

chemark or the French franc telical style, commercial competence from its set exchange rate, the apportionment of blame. trail banks concerned must be the latest management move came as on foreign exchange markets the staff, some of whom

The parities of the EMS of already on half or even quarter cies have been realigned six it drawing their pay from both the

sany and the Labour Office. (Stutigarter Nachrichten, 2) Med but the fact that the news of the latest Schleswig-Holstein election without Since the political figuresis works council having been informed cannot reach a consensus, it will and was seen as an act of politipure coincidence if the systemical chunsiness.

But it is no coincidence that ded the release of the news in a way is short of a decisive building twould prevent a loss of conservations.

The Council of Economic Advisory to in both the national and the thoun government (the Facultswig-Holstein elections.

Men) pointed this out at the was A9 per cent of the company stock is by Bonn and the balance by the

As they saw it, the ultimate in sof Schleswig-Holstein.
people who drafted the LMS in the city-state of Hamburg can do littbring about firm though adjusted prevent the company from saddchange rates was to arrive at any it with an additional 2,500 jobless. ultimate decision rests with the mament board in Kiel, which has the The Five Wise Men argued king of the supervisory board where slockholders have the say. So there objective could only be achieved fixing of exchange rates went be fule Hamburg can do short of pump-millions into the ailing company. hand with a coordinated money

policy and sanctions in cases of the section of Klaus Ahlers' rescue They money supply provision ing the Hamburg operation to the missing block in the system. But 3. This part of the operation had considerably extended over the 10 years, a move works council What the members of the stream Holger Mahler now cites as cant is relatively stable exchange txample of the company's mismana-

while pursuing their own exhe works council is also greatly

tick, the EMS has achieved table and must be improved.
the Bundesbank said as far bat according to Mahler, there is nothing ong wrong with the work discipline In its report, the Bundesbank he yard, considering that the men that the improved exchange rate we been worrying about their jobs for ly within the EMS had to be self

by monetary stability at home it was ridiculous to assume that they fild jeopardise their in any event ky jobs by slacking at work,

"Unless this happens, the distant Mahter accuses the manage-could fall apart," the report set and of lack of work discipline and of Brussels meeting proved the bank right.

Paul Bellinghor Mahler says that the management did the country of the co

other than shipping, such as offshore oil rigs, etc. Though this business is now also flagging, it could have provided muny an order a few years ago. But of course this accusation leaves the present chairman in the clear because he has only held the post for the past six

Moreover, the accusation applies not only to HDW but, apart from a couple of exceptions, to all of Germany's major shipbuilders.

Of this country's 45 shipyards, five fall in the category of major companies (HDW, Blohm + Voss, Hamburg, AG "Weser" and Bremer Vulkan, Bremen, and Rheinstahl-Nordseewerke, Emden).

While small and medium yards still managed to weather the world-wide shipbuilding crisis, the big yards were caught in the vortex, turning the crisis into a national dilemma.

The small yards have kept above water by doing repair work and building specialised craft - none of which requires as much capital outlay as the orders the big yards went for.

The big yards were competing with Far Eastern shipbuilders, who can fall back on cheap labour. Germany's yards tried to emulate Japanese shipbuilding methods, which meant enormous outlays of money - especially in cases of supertankers.

Much of the business Germany's big vards went for was a matter of prestige rather than technical innovation. In many cases, launching a supertanker was technically a greater challenge than building it.

Since most of Germany's major companies - spearheaded by HDW and AO "Weser" - went for this type of prestige business, they were all equally badly hit when the oil crisis thwarted their long-term plans.

And since the shipbuilding managers were unable to come up with creative new ideas, it is their workers who now have to foot the bill for management's shortcomings.

But it is not only the Germans who find themselves in strife. The international crisis has hit virtually all traditional Old World shipbuilding nations and shipyards throughout the world are faced with the same five problems:

• The world-wide recession and the resulting shortage of paying cargo has made one-third of the world's merchant fleet redundant, so there is no demand for new construction;

· Construction of supertankers, for which many shipyards made huge investment, is likely to remain a dead issue until well into the next decade;

Using its aim of creating a part by the fact that the rescue blue- The Japanese hae managed to capture about 50 per cent new construction, leaving the rest of the. shipyards with unused capacities;

Threshold countries like Korea and Brazil now build ships 40 per cent cheaper than the traditional shipbuilding nations;

All shipbuilding nations subsidiso their yards, thus distorting the market.

Even so, Germany's shipbuilding industry was in better shape until 1981 than its counterparts in the other traditional shipbuilding nations.

In 1981. Germany accounted for 4.1 per cent of the world's shipbuilding tonnage. This made this country the



Workers at Howaldtswerke face their future,

number one of the traditional shipbuilding nations and number five on the world list after Japan (49.6 per cent), Korea (5.5), Spain (4.6) and Bra-

But in terms of orders in hand, Germany had already fallen back at that time, coming after Japan, Korea, Spain, Brazil, Talwan, Poland, the USA and

DHW (along with a number of otherlarge yards) had accepted orders at below-cost prices; thus programming

Germany's yards have now called on Bonn to pay more attention to the problems of the shipbuilding industry.

In October 1982, the Shipbuilders Association presented Bonn with a list of EC countries that provide direct and indirect subsidies for their shipbuilding industries. These figures show how much governments subsidise new construction: Italy 66.17 per cent; France 59.23 per cent; Denmark 54.60 per cent; Britain 45.98 per cent; Belgium 41.40 per cent; Netherlands 38.30 per cent; reland 34.75 per cent; Greece 21.50 per cent. German subsidies amount to 22.9

Thus the free market distortions even within the European Community can only be called grotesque.

The extent of subsidies has always depended on the extent of price undercutting by such low-wage countries as Korea, Taiwan and Brazil. The original idea behind the subsidies was to keep the shipyards of high-wage countries going until wages and other construcion costs in the other countries rose to the point where competition would be free of distortion once more.

This strategy has led to excessive production capacities that could only lead to a destructive competition even under normal circumstances.

Good entrepreneurs would in these circumstances either have opted out of the business altogether or they would have switched to a new product.

But none of Germany's major shipducts except Blohm + Voss, which is part of the Thyssen group. The others stuck to their lasts - mostly at the taxpayer's expense.

The city-state of Bremen has been worst hit by this inertia. As Bremen's Mayor Hans Koschnick puts it, Germany's smallest state has more shipyards than any other state of the republic, and all are in trouble.

Mayor Koschnick often spends more time trying to keep shipyards out of trouble than governing his city-state.

The problem is that Bremen's treasury is notoriously empty and that there

just is not enough money to keep the yards going. It is therefore up to Bonn and the banks to lend a hand.

But Bonn and the banks have been increasingly reluctant since the change of government - especially where the social democratic-governed city-states of Hamburg and Bremen are concern-

Bremen's most prestigious yard, AG "Weser" (which is owned by Krupp) and the Bremerhaven Seebeck yard have been on the verge of bankruptcy for years.

But at least Krupp is still prepared to pump more money into the shipyard that once built the world's fastest liners.

The neighbouring yard, Bremer Vulkan, does not have a similarly generous major stockholder. This yard was controlled by the Thyssen-Bornemisza group, which opted out gradually as the shipbuilding business deteriorated.

The Bremen Senate bought some of the stock in an effort to salvage what could be salvaged. And just before the 6 March national election Bremen pumped another DM 40m into the yard that the owners left in the lurch. But can it still be salvaged?

There was a time in the shipbuilding industry when neither the yard workers nor their works councils had anything to worry about.

It usually takes two years or longer to build a ship, and though orders were always known to come in batches there was always enough work to go around. Even if a couple of years went by without a major order, the order books: were usually full enough to keep the yards busy. As a result, the shipyards' were largely unaffected by economic

Major yards like HDW in Hamburg and Kiel, AG "Weser" and Vulkan have hundreds of people who have been on their payrolls for 20 years or longer. To them, being in the shipbuilding industry spelt job security.

But now there can no more economic cycles with which the shipyards can come to terms and which they can weather. All we have now is general stagnation; too many yards and too many ships combined with too few shipping companies with the ready cash for new

The truth of the matter is that a branch of industry that has been artificially bloated has no option now but to

Unfortunately, those who are free of blame, the workers, are the victims of this shrinking process.

Bernd Hansen (Deutsches Aligemeines Sonntagsbiett 27 March (983)



sible for spraying black paint

the front axles of the Mercedes

ass by hanging on the assembly

"We're not living behind the times"

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Königswinter Anglo-German talks broaden their scope

The Königswinter Anglo-German Conference has been a regular spring-time event now for 33 years.

For many years, both sides were content to preoccupy themselves with their own respective problems: the British urged the Germans to recognise the Oder-Neisse Line, while the Germans urged the British to take a plunge and join the Common Market.

This mutual contemplation of navels has gradually become a thing of the

Attention has increasingly focussed on the common problems facing both countries within larger organisational units and on the difficulties associated with the membership of these international bodies.

This time, the central question was: how stable is the Atlantic Alliance?

Henry Kissinger once hit the nail of pessimism right on the head once when he said: "There is hardly any issue on which Americans and Europeans share the same opinion."

The following are just some of the disputed topics: the way to behave towards Moscow; East-West trade; disarmament policy; strategic doctrine; how to deal with the Third World; economic

What many conference speakers said back up this pessimistic appraisal of the

The deputy head of the British La-

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bour Party, Denis Healey, for example, argued against the conservatives on the Potomac who claim that thin Russians are easier to negotiate with than fat

Others, such as the CDU politician Carl Otto Lenz, condemn such Atlantic pessimism: "We're all in the same boat. but instead of all rowing together we're discussing who's been hit hardest by

A compromise between the two views prevailed. There is still a fundamental identity of interests between America and Western Europe, that which di-

All existing problems can be solved if there is good will on both sides.

The discussion on rearmament petered out, with experts seeing things through expert's eyes and politicians through politicians' eyes.

What one group regarded as lacking in problems the other found to be difficult to implement.

Both the British and the Germans get the creeps when they think forward to weapons in Europe at the end of the

One politician had the presumption to say: "Even if the acts of civil disobedience lead to one or two deaths, the government must stand firm in its decision to deploy the new weapons."

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ducts and the names and addresses of Gor-

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of the latest 1981-82 edition post-free for only \$10.

This prompted a British lord to re-

At the Anglo-German talks: from left, Lilo Milchsack, honorary present wever, Siegfriedle doesn't worry Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft, the British-German society which spot much about his poisonous environ-Königswinter talks; Karl Günther von Hase, the society's chairman and its if of paint and solvents and, reliable lemann, Minister of State at the Foreign Ministry.

(Photo: Heinz Engels/Gazz no is, completes one shift after the

mark: "Our government will step down from the decision long before there are two dead persons . . .

Otherwise, the mood was one of general agreement.

The growing unemployment upsets people more than the arms issue, and it was hardly surprising that the discussion centred on this topic. Unfortunately, too much time was wasted on theoretical excursions.

Intervention by the state or market mechanisms, supply-oriented economic strategies or a boost in demand? At the end, both sides could only

agree that the most useful solution is a compromise between the two. One professor from Berlin was ardent in his criticism of all those who want to

do everything via the price. His argument was based on the fact that it is an illusion to believe that price competition exists on all markets, the prime example to the contrary being the

labour market. According to his analysis, those jobs lost during the recession will only be available to 50 per cent of unemployed if the economy picks up.

The other 50 per cent can only be reintegrated via "socialism within the working class", i.e. the investments

must be financed by the workers. For if this task were passed on to the factor capital, workers would very soon find themselves out of work again. However, a union member had something else to say.

In his opinion, there is no way of getting around a reduction in working hours (on a weekly basis or in terms of working years). The campaign to push this through will begin in autumn.

As he pointed out, 80 per cent of those workers who had the choice decided to finish work at an carlier age.

During the discussion on the relationship between America and Europe a plea was made to create a European centre of power, a reminder of Kennedy's Grand Design of a two-pillar al-

The time has come for joint Euroaction, it was claimed.

Today's big problems, unemployment, pollution, growth policy, international indebtedness, can only be solved via a coordinated approach.

Compared with the international institutions set up after the Second World War, which contributed towards an economic upswing - the Marshall plan. Bretton Woods, Galt, - we have lost our fantasy and have resigned ourselves to the way things are, said Labour politician Peter Shore, who went on to issue a plea for new initiatives on a European



time had come for the govern for, the (EEC) member states to an ion, apart from his nickname, this things themselves again as fault sprayer is not really all that seems to be moving in Brussel.

Professor Ralf Dahrendof or legifiedle cost about DM140,000 that there are three problems it was bought from the Norwegian tain and West Germany have factory Tralifa.

First, both countries are aprile Werner Niefer, head of production a period in which the campain the Daimler-Benz AG, "even if peo-disohedience against resman tell us we are, comparing us to the

Second, both governments breisses with their 100,000 robots." Second, both governments in siegfriedle is certainly no lonely economic-policy promises will so; the Swabian company has alreating will not be able to remain the robots help out when it comes to ployment.

Third, the mobility of your sides of the Channel is increased from the welding on the 52 weldters who are no longer shows in joints on the rear axles of the new legiance to traditional electer mall Mercedes".

They also complete the welding on Why are there no Greensis bodywork of the S and the new No clear answers could be feet The German Greens present appart 190 class car, and do the ring, stick on the protective mate-

iere's even a robot who checks ther the other robots have done selves at the conference for time and proved to be both de the early days were not so success-

Dahrendorf's thesis that the Niefer points out, himself a doctor Dahrendort's thesis that the statement of many people we to many seeking representation tical extremes rather than in the response among the Green, we tell had to keep their welding points particularly interested in dear tion, regionalism and particularly of the citizens in particularl

The question of whether of Robots were first used for Mercedes are always in the right and white fin 1970 to welt the side panel of the

to protect the bottom of the car,

the heavy spare wheels into the

jority in parliament is allowed the cars.
on the face of regional minority fler a while the industrial robots, or though the latter usually represent though the latter usually represent the majority in the area in questic works, managed to strike a balance just some of the points of discussive mean power and precision and the about distinct the allowed a breakthrough was achieved in the should minorities be allowed a fally automated welding lanes only

The reply given by the Garage of at the production level of about elected elites no longer representation.

Although not acting as make and the full automation of bodyworkthis dispute, one British partial proposition at a level of just a few were to be split up into an infiguration of small groups, the basic makes and a level of just a few were for small groups, the basic makes are much more flexible in compari-

decision-making would still hat the sire much more flexible in comparicide on the alternative of a major with the rigidity linked special ma-minority — a statement with the manufacturing of

gaining in popularity in other fields of

over assembly-line workers

These machines, which can move on five or six axies for one tool (for example, a set of welding pliers) or for one work-piece (one engine block, for example), can take on operations which are difficult and damaging to health whether in a blast furnace, on welding lanes in spraying works, where it is more and more difficult to find anybody willing to do the job, despite high unemployment.

In addition, the electrically, pneumatically or hydraulically operated robots are often much better than humans, and in cases where two shifts are operated they are also less expensive than wage

Finally, the 'slaves of steel' enable the manufacturers to replace the efficient but extremely rigid transfer lanes by flexible production lines.

The robots, constructed by Kuka (Augsburg) and Unimation (USA) can deal with cars of all categories.

They are programmed for each model and can be adjusted as the need arises.

This makes it easier for the works managers to re-arrange production according to the orders which come in, i.e. on a shorter-term basis.

If one car model is replaced by a new one, all the programmers have to do is to re-programme the robots in line with the new tasks.

The usual rigidly linked transfer lanes, on the other hand, have to be completely dismantled and very often sold as scrap.

On the other hand, the "one-purpose lane" in Sindelfingen does have advantages over the robots.

It puts together almost 1,000 bodyworks each day and can weld almost 99.5 per cent of the weld points for the medium-range cars.

SuddeutscheZeitung

Robots in the S-class only manage 70 per cent. What is more, the "one-purpose lane" is more precise than the operational robots and even the welders with their heavy welding devices.

"The car industry is the fastest to take on new technological developments", says Rolf D. Schraft, Director of the Fraunhofer Institute for Production Techniques and Automation (IPA) in Stuttgart-Vaihingen.

It is a kind of 'one-step-ahead' industry for robots, "about 60 per cent of the machines used in the Federal Republic

The Institute, which is also one of the most important advanced specialists in the field of mechanical engineering, estimuted the number of industrial robots used in domestic industries at 3,500 (up to last December), 1,200 more than the level for the previous year and almost three times as many as at the end of

The IPA reckons that there are now about 9,000 robots in the whole of Europe, as many as there are in the USA,

oreigners out! towards the end of the last decade and them. The Americans had constructed the first robots in this field during the 1960s. Today,

(Cartoon: Liebermann/Die Produktion

Their primary objective is to teach the robot how to select the correct tool for the proper situation and thus enable

putting on washers or assembling the crankcase.

mosphere and not under factory condi-

"I have sincere doubts as to whether The Hanover Trade Fair after Easter most of them have in fact managed to earn money yet", says Schraft.

For although the unit costs for the robots are low, the cost for research and development are very high. Sometimes, says the 1PA man, the robots are worth more than their purcha-

sers pay - the going rate is between DM50,000 and DM300,000 a piece. "These are policy prices just to ensure entrance into the market."

VW in Wolfsburg is not only the largest

German manufacturer of robots; it has

By the end of last year, the VW and

Audi plants were using about 960 ro-

bots. By the end of 1983, the figure is

only constructed robots for its own use,

there are well over a dozen other com-

panies which manufacture them in Ger-

many including Keller + Knappich

(Kuka), Jungheinrich, Reiss, the Zahn-

radfabrik Friedrichshafen, Siemens and

Alongside VW, which up to now has

also installed the most.

planned to increase to 1,240.

The German robot manufacturers have to compete against the much larger companies from abroad, which have been in this business a lot longer.

The Swedish company ASEA, Norway's Trallfa, the American companies Unimation and Cincinnati Milaeron, Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Fujitsu, the market leader in Japan, for exam-

A look at the various jobs the robots have been programmes to do by the production managers provides an idea of their versatility.

1,300 of the 3,500 robots counted by the IPA are involved in spot welding operations, 585 do welding joints, 400 do coating work, i.e. spray paint or

Many are used for loading and unloading, to carry heavy pieces of machinery. However, up to now only just over 100 are being used in the assembly work

In the Mercedes works, for example, half of the total manufacturing time is required to assemble passenger cars.

"We've still got a long way to go in the assembly field". Schraft sorrily re-

The robots are still not able to do the more complicated handwork required for assembly line jobs, as many of the parts are constructed in such a complex

For example, none of the robots in German factories can tell the difference between the sizes needed for individual tools such as a screwdriver etc. The devices are unable to come to

terms with "an environment in which there are non-organised elements", as Schrast puts it. They just haven't got the "optical and tactile sensors" humans

Engineers throughout the world working on robots are therefore centring their attention on developing better

sensory techniques, often with the aid of the TV camera.

more exact work on the conveyor belt.

Robots are already able to do the more simple tasks in this field, such as

Up to now, however, the more complicated operations have only been tested in the experimental laboratory at-

is sure to see IPA blowing its horn to attract greater interest in its robotniks.

The BBC electrical appliances company will be presenting a robot which can distinguish between brightness and darkness. It will be able to dip into a tray and hand over a tennis ball as a present to the amazed visitor.

The perfection of such abilities on the motor assembly line will, however, remain the dream of robot fans over the next few years.

The unions, particularly the metal-workers union IG-Metall, already view the robots as a major job-killer.

To begin with, the metal workers regarded their metallic co-operator as a more sturdy colleague, which would help improve overall working conditions. However, their forecast has become more gloomy.

By the end of the 1980s there will be least 40,000 industrial robots in operation in the Federal Republic of Germany alone.

Heinz Jäger, who is particularly involved in dealing with the social implications of automation and who works in the IG-Metall's headquarters in Frankfurt, sees trouble ahead.

According to a recent report by the German Trade Unions' own Institute for Economics and Social Sciences in Düsseldorf, between 200,000 and 300,000 of the 1.1 million workers employed in conveyor belt activities will lose their jobs over the next few years.

A robot can, depending on the job in question, replace up to five workers. Gustav Felth, a member of the joint project on the "Humanisation of the Working Environment" backed by the IG-Metall and the Federal Ministry for Research Activities, believes that the job-killing effect will increase in the near future.

"The robots are becoming more and more intelligent", he comments. "Things will probably take off in this field in 1985."

In his opinion, there is a much greater threat to the machine-building in-

Feith: "Up to now, we've not really built up a proper oppositional front against the robots."

However, with the danger to jobs growing due to the new technologies Continued on page 15



technical services and consultants Insurance companies. All entries are in plain English. erman Trade Directory sounds like a good buy. INTERPRESS Übersee-Verlag GmbH, Schoene Aussicht 23, D-2000 Hamburg 76, West Germany _copy/les. Airmail to (IN BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE):

Another British guest felt that the

hardly be disputed.

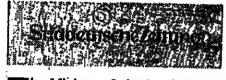
puted.

Attarion Grain Des lie "easy-to-programme operational ro
(Die Zei. 1982 as the engineers define them, are

tope, as many as there are in the Cora, as many as there ar

THE ENVIRONMENT

Minister declares war on pollution pirates



he Minister of the Interior, Friedrich Zimmermann has drawn up a DM1bn plan for a fleet of ships to natrol German coastal waters to catch

The fleet would be run by the Federal border police (Bundesgrenzschutz). Herr Zimmermann has also plans to increase aerial surveillance by the border

But cost is a problem that may prevent him from jumping in right at the dirty end of the ecology pool and making a name for himself.

The proposed 60-metre long, helicopter carrying ships are almost in the corvette class and would cost DM200 million each. Helicopters are expensive. And a team of more than 300 would be needed to run the force.

In addition, there is the element of competition: boats from the customs department are already used for spotting polluters. The coastal states also use harbour police and other forces to

. Herr Zimmermann's plans are to be looked on as a flanking measure on a sport, will also he interested in having a national level in preparation for a con-

Für Ihre Immobilien-

in Deutschland:

und Kapitalien-Anzeigen

ference planned by him for 1984 in which the countries bordering the North Sea will discuss the problem of oil pollution at sea.

However, his Ministry feels that concrete counter-measures cannot wait

This is the reason for the plans to extend and expand the operations of the border police.

Talks are to be held soon with the Pinance Minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, Hopes are high that these proposals will be accepted and money supplied.

Stoltenberg, who himself comes from Schleswig Holstein in the north of Germany, will be interested in a clean sea, not to mention the jobs for the suffering shipyards which are also endangered by continued poliution.

The customs boats, which are under the responsibility of Finance Minister Stoltenberg, already keep an eye out for pollution at sea.

The coastal federal states, the CDUrun Lower Saxony and Schleswig Holstein and the SPD-run city states Hamburg and Bremen, also have their own capacities to protect the shipping routes - either with the help of the harbour police or by the other means.

issue is the Minister for Defence, Werner Dollinger, Minister for Tran-Manfred Worner (CDU). His navy would be more than willing to take over the surveillance functions proposed for

the Zimmermann fleet. Even during the previous SPD/FDP government's period of office a "memo-For your real estate randum" was made according to which and investment advertising the Minister for Transport was willing to pay the navy for such services. in Germany:

se at that.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

And after all, the various captains and pilots, whether they're in a Starfighter, Tornado or a helicopter have clear instructions to immediately radio report any cases of environmental pollution they may witness to the centre in Cuxhaven.

The Transrapid 06 . . . ready for operation, but there are doubts about the

TRANSPORT

unexpected standstill.

In addition, the train, the

friendly to the environment.

The magnetic railway would

At present, 50 possible local

A project in the USA has

chances. The construction of \$1

stretch from Los Angeles to

Eight Transrapid successor

to 600 passengers in a journer of

of I hour and fifteen minutes

over existing railway lines.

the firm.

out the world.

is to begin in 1986.

This particular Ministry has a coordi-

nating centre in Cuxhaven to deal with

In Transport Ministry circles there

would seem to be a greater interest in

extending existing capacities rather

than creating new ones, at great expen-

DMI billion for boats and helicopters

but additional money for the running

and maintenance costs of the Bundes-

grenzschutz fleet, which hasn't even got

The most restrained Minister over the

Not only would Zimmermann need

reports of oil pollution.

a base in the North Sea.

The Dornier company has financed by the Ministry for Transport developed a special device for Do-28 machines in the Navy, which can detect exact data on the culprit.

Highly sensitive

It consists of a side-borne radar, TV apparatus, infra-red and microwave sensors.

They have been brought up to such a degree of sensitivity that it would be impossible to fit them into a helicopter; they can only be transported by Starr-Magier such as the Do-28s.

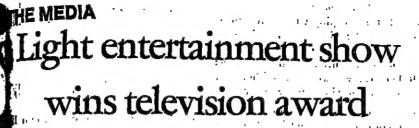
In view of the severe lack of money for fuel, the navy would undoubtedly o increase their sea-borne hours with the financial backing of the Minister of Transport. Thus, two birds could be killed with one stone.

The training of the crew would be improved and at the same time something would be done about environmental

If it should prove necessary for the border police to step in, he could be transported via helicopter.

One expert in Bonn feels that the German Auditor General will regard Herr Zimmermann's project as a waste of tax-payer's money. A. Szandar

(Buddenische Zeitung, 22 March 1983)



Adolf Grimme Prize is the only tze and competition which covers hole range of TV programmes. It first awarded in 1964.

prize has always acted as a seisoh for the latest moods and in German television.

a good to see the jury cast its vote light entertainment programmes ar which both belong to the best something which need not neily be incompatible — the most ar programmes shown last year. gold was taken by Alfred Biolek

ne TV series called Bio's Bahnhof Es Station), which is indeed producas disused railway shed in Frechen,

Hovertrain Cologne. intelligent wit, the show was a true comes on linture of clever slapstick, marvellous tradictions and interesting contrasts.

Rer twelve years of experigonistic elements which attract and tion the world's first mapped repel one another.

vertrain for passenger service in the award comes just at the right. The green-lined prototype "te for the show's inspiration, Dr Biopid 6" (TR6), which is still in the who has decided to move back into has been brought to operated studio and bid farewell to life in the for most of its functions in the five y station.

building of the Krauss-Maffel mother obvious choice for a prize tive factory in Munich.

tive factory in Munich.

The 51-ton train will have in the satirical programme Scheibentin Emsland at the end of Munich in Emsland at the end of Munich is the German viewers an insight Joint sponsors of the project is some of the country's politically the German Federal Rallway intouchable" areas with its exquisite bahn) and Lufthunsa.

The train should reach speak the identification was and is not mereto 300 km/ph over the 20.6 in the identification cabaret but almost backs up by the end of the year. It has intelligated programmes by digging a little reached over 400 km/ph is the into the background of certain tests.

"The magnetic railway is a "h'ianuary, for example, it focussed ly new transport system," the filtentian on the Rhine-Main-Danustefan Hedrich, who is in that canal. The question has been raging transport engineering department from running the project.

This vehicle combines the beautiful inflation caused by the increase greater resemblence to the last thomasy acknowledgements" by regard to fuel consumption.

regard to fuel consumption.

It cannot come off the raik of this year there were six of these in case an emergency des mild-be-prizes", too many by any-emergency slides have been lad to standards.

allow passengers to step dom the of the prize's which was original-surface if the hovertrain compawarded just for educational series is

presented for general series of

ment of which is backed by well TV series by Franz Peter Wirth, German firms, is quiet, wester this a transposed version of the au-The hovertrain rails could be David, was awarded a gold for the coordination: silver went to the "Our dream run would be Comy of the Knapp-Familie from the Dusseldorf" explains a spotage al-mining area of the Ruhr valley, an ing piece of entertainment with its cularly useful as a shuttle service ports or commuter services in its

particular case can be referred to pical Grimme Prize.

trial runs are being examined for one thing, the the actual realisaof the series more than deserves the rd: for another, the Prize is intendshake up some of the more lily-lied members of broadcasting boards give those trade unions a slap in eye who didn't feel that the series good public relations job for the

At present, normal trains the Category of the TV-play.

At present, normal trains the Category of the TV-play. here is also acknowledgement for

and a half hours for this rus. Fritz Lehner's film version of a

novel by Franz Innerhofer, led to a prize for Schone Tage.

Praise is spoken for the "exemplary performances by the amateur actors, the intensity of which is reminiscent of cfforts by Pasolini in this field." "One sentonce caused slight annoyan-

ce because of its excessiveness: "This film demonstrates the possibili-

ties for reflecting reality, which are of course not, open to commercial cine-

My dear Grimme jury, what exactly do you mean by "of course"? And what the is not open to TV? At least three films are pointed out

which would be worth another showing. First, the Werner Masten's TV play Das Glück beim Händewaschen (Happiness When Washing Your Hands), the story of a boy from Southern Tirol who has problems finding his true identity in the growing Italianisation of his area.

Second, Annetto Humpe's report Liebe, Geld und Tod (Love, Money and Death), an attempt to overcome the alldominant world of statistics by referring to exemplary comments.

Central social questions are dealt with by a punk on the one hand and a police ender on the other.

The third film is a film report childred Ausländer raus? Ein Ort in Deutschland (Foreigners go home? Some-where in West Germany), which is a collection of observations in the out-of-the-way village of Rheda-Wiedenbrück.

This is a classic example for the differences between the real world and the world conjured up by political cliches.

The prize awarded by Germany's war

done a great deal to foster the develop-

ment of this broadcasting genre.

mething for this field.

the 19 votes.

credibility. "

Rundfunk,

blind for the best radio play has

For more than 30 years, the prize

jury, half of whom are war-blinded pen-

ple themselves (the other half are cri-

tics) has been providing encouragement

for many authors to try producing so-

The award consists of a sculpture and a repeat broadcast of the prize-winning

The 1982 prize went to Gert Hoff-

mann for Die Brautschau des Dichters

Robert Waiser im Hof der Anstaltswäs-

cherei von Bellefay (literally: The

Search For a Bride in the Bellelay

Laundry Courtyard). It received 18 of

Hoffmann's play showing how the

banished Robert Waiser declared his

love to the washerwoman at the laun-

drette, are full of human warmth and

from the Norddeutscher Rundfunk,

also added impressive local Swiss co-

The jury's attention was also attract-

During the "documenta 1982" exhi-

He would have stood a better chance

bition in Kassel Jürgen Gerr set up a se-

ries of microphones to gather the opi-

of topping the prize list if he had not been quite as liberal in his selection of

how much of this "spontaneous dis-

The fact that Hoffmann's play got the

ed by an experiment by the Hessischer

The production, by Hans Re

louring to the presentation.

nions and feelings of visitors.

pleasure" to keep in his "play".

play on all German radio networks.

and foreigners but also antagonisms.

We see strong ties between Germans

The special prize for Ausländer in der Bundesrepublik (Foreigners in the Federal Republic) shows how fast those responsible for awarding the prizes were to react (this includes the Adolf. Grimme Institute which plays a large part in decisions).

The very fact that this field is the most important and politically tricky issue of the day in Germany should be enough to boost the promotion of films which deal with these problems critically. What was missing this year was the selection of a smaller magazine-type re-

The rundown given by Stefan Aust on the eviction of persons from eight houses in West Berlin on 29 September, 1981; including the video playback of how Hans Jürgen Rattay died would have been a good candidate in this respect. Dr Wolfgang Moser's report on the slaughtering of seals;

The neglect of such documentarystyle films makes it look as if TV is lacking in topicality.

A final example of good topical reporting is Ulrich Kienzle's description of the weeks preceeding the assassination of the Lebanese President Bechir Gemayel and of the terrible massacres in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Chatila. His piece was Heisser Sommer.

No Third World topic, no environmental issues, nothing topical taken from a magazine programme.

Where was the prize for Hans Dieter Grabe's film documentations or Gerhard Botts' report on the Schandsleck KOMM (The KOMM Disgrace), the scone of the most spectacular mass arrest in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany?

Unfortunately, the Grimme Jury missed out on quite a bit of quality material. Rupert Noudook

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 18 March 1983)

Germans take their TV to New York

mericans will be able to have a clo-A ser look at the realities of German films and TV presentations.

The first "German Film Weeks" in New York will be presenting a whole series of productions by Germany's two big broadcasting channels, ARD and

The director of the federal off-shoot station Westdeutscher Rundrunk, Friedrich-Wilhelm von Sell, said the event was a breakthrough which will help revers: the one-way trend in TV ties between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Whereas American TV productions are part and parcel of German TV life, German productions are few and far between on the other side of the Atlan-

The programme presented in New York would also show that TV in Germany often prepares the way for cinematic success, Sell emphasised.

Together with productions from the field of "Documentation and Culture", "TV Plays and Light Entertainment" and children's programmes, there will also be a rundown of the most wellknown films produced by the late Rainer Werner Fussbinder.

Fassbinder made a name for himself in the States. Over half of his 40 films were produced for television.

The programme in New York will also contain TV productions by director Wolfgang Peterson (22 TV films), whose film Dus Boot became a big hit on the American circuit.

(Szarbrücker Zeitung, 10 March 1983)

The blind throw scriptwriters a challenge

prize is not necessarily an indication of an increasing trend towards plainness and directness, a style preferred, for example, by radio play director Dieter Hassolblatt (Bayrischer Rundfunk) and Gerhard Kiezoldy (RIAS-Berlin).

Hoffmann's presentation simply had greater power of persuasion...

Other authors also went for more simple forms of presentation: Rolf Becker in Eigentlich bin ich stumm (Really, I'm speechless), a production by the Westdeutscher Rundfunk, which tells the story of how a woman finds a path to her own personality, is just one

example.

Another: Gerhard Kelling's Randung love story full of puns.

Yet another: Helmut Peschinu's Ich doch nicht (Me, not at all), a dialogue with doch night (Me, not at all), a dialogue with a homosexual.

Although these plays are not artistic or experimental they are typical for current radio play productions.

The main criterion for the prize is the maximum effect the play has in the acoustic radio medium.

Which were the main topics dealt with this year? Were they the big problems of the day: unemployment, arms policies or the political situation in Honn? Not at all!

It seems as if there is not sufficient confidence to try these hotly disputed issues due to their fast-moving nature.

Preference was given to psychological or socio-cultural fields. There are a striking amoung of flashbacks.

Ih Ein wahres Hörspiel (A Real Radio Play) by Hans-Magnus: Enzensberger (production by SFB) the author falls back on Diderot; Barbara Honigmann's tale Der Schneider von Ulm (The Tailor from Ulm), an SDR production, reflects on the dreams of selffulfilment.

Bifriede Jelinek and Ursula Krechel searched to find historical figures such as Clara Schumann or Caroline von Gunderrode when dealing with the tople of women's liberation.

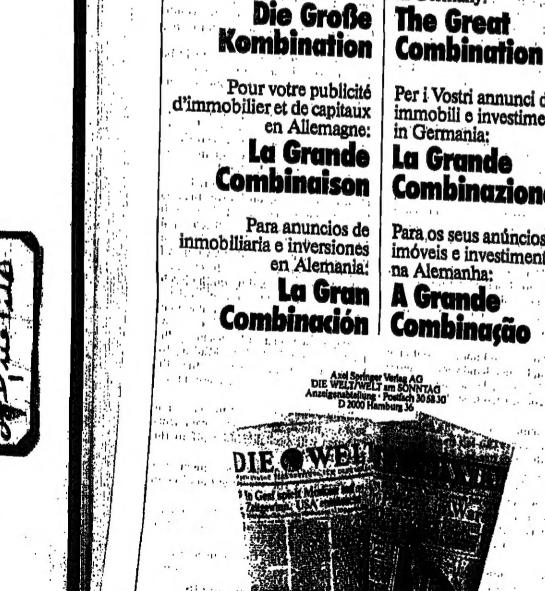
The radio version of Christa Wolfs' Kein Ort, Nirgends (No Place, Nowhere) - WDR production - was also put on the short list for a prize.

Radio experimentations with music were presented by Dieter Kithn in his Sprecher und Orchester in e-Moll (Concert for Speech and Orchestra in eminor), another production by the Hessischer Rundfunk, which also delves into historical retrospective.

Another example of this approach is Endstation - cine radiophonische Vision (The End of the Line - A Rudlophonic Vision) by Harald Welss, a critical look at media and psychiatry put on by the Saarlandischer Rundfunk. The radio play is alive and well! Even

If, as in other artistic genres, it has seen beiter days.

(Franklitter Neue Presse, 24 March 1983)



The Great Per i Vostri annunci di immobili e investimenti Combinazione Para os seus anúncios de imóveis e investimentos

EDUCATION

Students sue university in row over arms sales



dispute at Marburg University over Awhether theology students may write to arms manufacturers in a bid to get them to stop making arms has gone to court.

The students sued when University President Professor Walter Kröll gave them a written warning and then froze the student union funds.

They argue that their letters had nothing to do with politics but were motivated by "theological considerations and responsibility."

The dispute started in spring last year when the students joined protest demonstrations in an attempt to prevent firms from exhibiting at the Hanover Military Electronics Show (IDEE).

They wrote to one of the exhibitors from the Marburg region, Schoeller und Co. Elektronik GmbH, asking it not to exhibit.

"We regard this show as a threat to peace and a direct promotion of warfare from the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany," said the letter.

It was irresponsible enough to supply Third World military dictatorships with the military electronics they needed to strengthen their power but an even greater danger lay in the greatly improved target accuracy of weapons systems through which defensive forces inevitably became offensive.

"This means that a military establish-

ment must no longer wait and respond to attack but that the enemy must be beaten to the draw. It follows that this can hardly reduce the danger of war."

The firm was urged to "consider the possibility of switched its production to socially useful goods." The students told the company that they were interested in "discussing the issue."

The company did not reply. Instead, it asked the university president if the students were allowed to do this, and if not, whether disciplinary measures were

In mid-May last year, Professor Kröil told the students that their letter was incompatible with the functions of the student body. He asked them to stop: otherwise he would be forced to act.

The students refused, saying that "our cause is too important for us to allow ourselves to be silenced." They wrote another letter to the company, asking for a discussion.

The company again told the university. Professor Kröll then, in June last year, forbade the students from "calling on free enterprise to abstain from exhibiting, attempting to induce companies to switch to another product and seeking discussions with them."

The students were also forbidden to use student union funds for that purpose. If they did not comply the student union assets would be frozen for three months "in the public interest."

The students ignored the warnings and their assets were frozen. They protested, and explained in a memoran-

dum that: "The theology student body holds that, in keeping with its responsi-bility to God and the people, it must take a stand not only on university matters but on the affairs of the world as well because we students neither can nor wish to study in an ivory tower."

The students pointed to the "specifically theological character" of their statements in the letter, saying that these statements "cannot be lumped together with the general political discussion on

A student body must be entitled to make such theological statements because "the question as to how to bring about and preserve peace in the world is a major part of theological training."

Their letter therefore had to be understood as a concrete expression of fundamental Christian tenets.

Professor Kröll rejected the theological arguments. The letters were clearly political, he said. The student union had no right to extend the scope of its activities, which was laid down in the Hesse University Law.

The university argued in court that letters of this type were outside the legal scope of the student union and that the students were trying to exert influence on the production of a private compa-

The students, before the case went to court, said the Pope had intervened in the Falklands and Lebanon conflicts, acting out of theological responsibility. This argument was not accepted.

Professor Kröll, clearly irritated, replied that "unlike the Protestant theology students union, the pontiff was not subject to the provisions of the Hesse University Law."

A final attempt to settle the matter by discussion only aggravated the situa-

> Manfred Ronzheimer (Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 March 1983)

A Bundeswamedicine

captain Very unconventional Professor Hackethal the classroo goes on a thorn-sticking campaign The Bundeswehr uses jor

officers to put across is view in the schools. ventional medicine has no heal-

Their aims are to provide in ing monopoly and patients who about the Bundeswehr and but to be treated by nature healers security policy and to try and do allowed to, says Professor Jusome understanding for provide Hackethal.

one such officer is an unit for, told a nature healers' meeting in tain. He often gets asked quest into that he would remain a thorn in as: Are you free to say what he professor is always assured of tion forbidding it.

on forbidding it.

The captain visits senior decrease of his constant criticisms of his andary schools tion forbidding it. condary schools.

To establish a rapport in Another conventional medicine pracand remove mistrust of the artimer, Dr Josef Isseis, a cancer specia-starts by telling pupils about a said cancer research has been "up a One pupil tells a classmate;" and alley for 120 years". the war stories".

Other speakers at the International

A girl: "Do we have to lists aggress of Nature Healers said that It doesn't even concern us," aventional medicine had made no Remarks like this are part ogress against cancer despite the exday life for the captain: "I have addure of huge amounts of money, in this business very long, by Therefore conventional medicine was that the only way of coping is by t qualified to ridicule natural mediciving "

Like his colleagues, the car Nature healers are convinced they his own method of coping, and on the right track because more part of it.

When the heckling show that, are demanding a more biological getting out of hand, he says: "be of medicine. They are becoming whole briefcase full of a reasingly afraid of the effects of forms... anyone interested is sent drugs.

One study showed that 30 per cent of accordance too, sees things very much the hen they learned they had the disease. do — like when saying: "Employed to as high as 50 per cent. an honest security policy." It have and more conventional doctors than to earn him approval to the late stages, the proportion jump-clan to earn him approval to the late stages, they save the natural to earn him approval to the late stages and more conventional doctors than to earn him approval to the late stages and more conventional doctors than to earn him approval to the late stages and more conventional doctors than to earn him approval to the late stages and more conventional doctors than to earn him approval to the late stages are proportion jump-class.

The young captain has do that service of some DM1.5bn

The young captain has desphal health service of some DM1.5bn

dropped his military manner of the constantly network of a stormy would be to have peace with plause from nature healer quarters. Fons. But a world without of constantly attacks his conventional elegates.

utopian."

This is where many of the safetine has no healing monopoly. Saying: "Right now, there are a thin nature healers as well. He scores another point.

He scores another point.

He scores another point. The going gets tougher when the forward five years ago been proved to explaining the function of high? he asked. venting war, acting as a date Anyhow, he would remain a thorn in being a defence alliance).

being a defence alliance). There are some disenchant the still upholds his theory that pre-rings when he says that Nato is still upholds for cancer only Germany 30 years of peace. Fre to spread the disease.

Heckiers: "It's all empty me but even if this were disregarded, know what's what."

They ask questions about the marks are being wasted, to the detrizism in the forces, about that of the patients.

drinking and boredom.

The officer reminds them these preventive checkups? he asked.

of them will soon be drafted to the shaps they had risen because of the me soldiers themselves, tellet fekups he said, answering his own

that "the spirit of totalitation totalitatio

people of goodwill; and three tile accused them of refusing to draw of them are driven by fear."

Nobody asks him about the research has been up a blind alley fears.

Stephan-Andreas Castell more than 120 years.

(Kolass Stadt-Andreas Castell Boomous amounts of money, he

said, were pumped into research programmes, mass checkups and cancer centres. He suggested that it would have been better to review our concept of cancer instead.

Dr Issels called on the medical profession to resist the "monopoly claim of some privileged theories."

He contrasted these theories with his own theory that takes the whole person into account: tumours are formed when the entire defence system of the body collapses.

As a result, what is needed is a regenerative therapy directed at the whole person and combined with a therapy targeted on the tumor itself.

Dr Issels said that this approach had enabled him to achieve successes even in late stages of cancer.

But even the nature healers could not warm to the theory put forward by Dr O. Hamer.

In his view, cancer is caused by a severe psychological conflict and the tumour occurs exactly 18 months after the conflict. It can be cured if the patient resolves the conflict within himself.

Dr Dieter Hager, vice president of the newly founded society for biological cancer prevention in Heidelberg, confirmed that the pressure exerted by nature healers had strengthened the

in the fight against cancer. . He said that his society came into

being as a result of the failure of the cancer fund to recognise natural medicine as the fourth pillar of cancer thera-

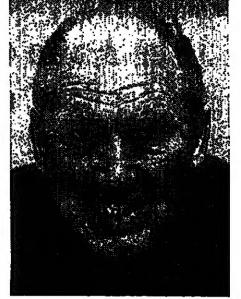
He suggested that the nature healers' concept contained a number of elements that warranted more thorough research and clinical experiments.

What new insights did the congress provide? E.S. Scharnik, the president of the German Nature Healers Association, suggested that the most important result of the meeting was the fact that even critics of natural medicine are now for the first time prepared to enter into a discussion with nature healers.

His remark was primarily directed at Professor Irmgard Oepen who, despite boos from the audience, had the courage to point out that nature healers could be a danger to their patients and that there are no laws governing their train-

She also deplored the fact that the exams for nature healers are mainly almed at establishing whether the candidate will be a menace to national health and whether he is aware of his li-

Professor Oepen blamed this on the lawmakers rather than on the nature



Professor Julius Hackethat . . . danger in mass cancer checkups,

healers themselves. She suggested that a sensible approach to this problem should be feasible.

Following a cooperation agreement between nature healers and conventional medicine, she now considers joint work at least thinkable.

Scharnik expressed his satisfaction at the fact that conventional medicine is now at least prepared to discuss alter-

One speaker in the discussion round suggested that one way of warding off attacks from the conventional camp was to "provide clear biochemical evidence for our nature therapy approach."

Heidi Parade (Stuttgaster Zeltung, 14 March 1983)

The German cancer research centre In Heidelberg is to help a GDR scientist develop a method of treating

Professor Manfred von Ardenne and his team at the Dresden Institute began

The agreement between von Ardenno and Heidelberg comes after years of an-

It is a gesture of concillation by Heidelberg over the treatment, which is known as "external regional hyperther-

According to a research centre spokesman, the project will also deal with the American hyperthermia method of

Professor von Ardenne's equipment for hyperthermia treatment would be

He stressed that the project will be headed by the Heidelberg/Mannheim tumour centre, with which Heldelberg

This would be one step in a multistep cancer therapy. The other steps towards clinical tests of the therapy concept - could only be carried out in Heidelbarg, the spokesman said,

The final decision on the types of tumours to be included and the extent of clinical tests at the Heidelberg/Mannheim centre would only be made after exhaustive basic research.

Professor von Ardenne was born in Hamburg in 1907. He has been a promi-

Von Ardenne's concept is based on the idea of bealing cancer with its own

stop fighting each other

The approach is based on a sequence of therapy steps intended to make tu-

ventional methods like surgery, radia-

Step I: Feeding the cancer cells to get their metabolism going. This is done through a six-hour infusion of dextrose. The healthy cells remain unaffected by it while the tumour cells develop over-

acidity due to increased lactic acid.

rest of the body.

dead cells. These cytolysis enzymes also attack neighbouring cells that are only just viable, destroying them as well. This process continues until all tumour cells have decomposed.

The uncoupling of the cancer cells from the rest of the body achieves two things: the disintegration process does not affect neighbouring healthy tissue and the body does not suddenly become flooded by the toxic decomposition

weeks or months and has no harmful

But medical traditionalists in the Federal Republic of Germany and the

written off medically by the doctors.

The traditionalists' opposition to the multi-step therapy did no harm to the

through. The Dresden Medical School, backed by the GDR health ministry, began clinical tests early last year. Now the Heidelberg centre is involved.

Dieter Dietrich

The SPD and the CDU/CSU agree L on the need for peace education at school. But they differ widely on how. The SPD state education ministers

want a broad peace concept which interprets peace as the reduction of personal aggressiveness and war as including social repression. Conservative education ministers

have not yet hammered out a uniform policy, but they want peace instruction to impart understanding for the need for the Bundeswehr as an instrument to maintain democracy. Peace education should, they say, res-

trict itself to such incontrovertible factors as the provisions of the Constitution under which the nation may not wage a war of agression but must be able to defend itself. A paper drafted by Baden-Württem-

berg's Education Minister Mayer-Vorfelder (CDU) and endorsed by the other CDU-governed states stresses that all male students are subject to the draft and, before leaving school, should be informed about military service.

School, the paper says, must help remove misunderstandings and prejudices about the Bundeswehr. Many young people took for granted the democratic state with its high standard of living. It was up to the schools to explain why this should not be taken for granted. Conservative education ministers

want the schools to make it quite clear

tution expressly include armed defence

and that this country pursues a peace

of force goes hand-in-hand with defence preparedness.

derstand that there was choice, per se, between military service and civilian service. National service was a general obligation that may be refused on conscience grounds only.

have a general idea of the principles governing the state.

The SPD wants schools to provide standing of peace, with all its ramifica-

that the peace provisions of the Consti-Students should be familiarised with the different ideas on how to achieve policy in which renunciation of the use and secure peace. None of these ideas

ble or realistic one.

Peace education was enable young

One of the objectives of peace instruction was to convey to the students that, as a defence instrument, the Bundeswehr has a firm place in our society

Bundeswehr stance of entire secondary school classes.

promise solutions can be worked out. cation ministers did not deal with the

Differing views on how 'peace' should be taught in schools



Young people must be made to un-

The SPA also stresses that national service is not a matter of choice and that a refusal can only be based on grounds of conscience. They Social Democrats consider it particularly important for secondary school students to be nor only fully informed on the principles of military service and conscientious objection but that they should also

students with a comprehensive under-

should be presented as the only possi-

Students should be allowed to identify themselves with the various concepts of peace without having any foisted on

people to take an informed and active part in the nation's peace policy. To do so they would have to delve into security policy as well.

- a place assigned to it by the Consti-

Conservative education ministers argue that the SPD's concept says nothing about how to provide objective information on the Bundeswehr in the face of violent disruptions of swearingin ceremonies and the militantly anti-

The conservatives believe that com-But the latest conference of state edu-

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 March 1983)

working on the treatment in 1965 and by the early 1970s were able to begin testing animals.

tagonism between the two parties.

using microwave antennas.

placed at the centre's disposal.

has a partnership arrangement.

nent scientist since the 1920s and has played a major role in the fields of electronics, nuclear physics and cancer re-

After only a few years of delving into

Cancer: doctors

cancer, he came up with his multi-step therapy in 1965.

mors die a natural death. The main steps (which includes con-

tion and chemotherapy) are:

Step 2: Overheating the tumour cells, which are more sensitive to heat than healthy tissue. The assumption is that this is due to the tumour cells' acid environment. The infusion of dextrose that leads to increased acidity makes the tumour cells even more sensitive to heat, causing them to die at temperatures between 40, and 42,C which leave healthy cells unaffected.

Step 3: Uncoupling the tumour from the rest of the body. Over-acidity and heat contract the blood vessels in the immediate vicinity of the tumour and make the blood corpuscles in the tumour tissue swell. The swollen corpuscles get stuck in the narrowed blood vessels, isolating the tumour from the

Step 4: Self-decomposition of tumours and metastases. Von Ardenne calls this a cytolysis chain reaction. As soon as the first tumour cells have been destroyed by over-acidity and heat, they release enzymes that decompose the

products of the dead tumour cells. Instead, the decomposition takes

It took von Ardenne and his research team at the Dresden Institute from 1965 to the early 1970s to develop the multi-

step therapy and test it on animals. Once this was done, the road was clear for clinical experiments with hu-

GDR put objected. Though tests were carried out in some hospitals, they involved very few patients and these had already been

new concept. Von Ardenne used this time to improve and introduce considerable changes in his hyperthermia technology: the original hot bath was replaced by microwave radiation that makes it possible to impart more heat to the immediate tumour environment than to the rest of the body. It was this that spelled the break-

The barriers put up by traditionalists now seem to have been removed.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 12 March 1983)



INNOVATIONS

Burth of a disc halts the death of an industry



The Burth Disc is a device which L enables large cinemas to be split into smaller cinemas. It was invented at the end of the 1950s by Willi Burth, now 79, who comes from Ravensburg but now lives in Kressbronn.

The invention means that one project tionist can run several cinemas instead of just one because reels no longer need to be changed.

As a result, expert say cinema attendances have increased by almost 400 per cent, giving the industry a muchneeded boost.

You can find old Willi in the labyrinth of his air-raid collar, assembling his adventurous experimental devices.

He uses absolutely everything, from wooden blocks to beer crates, from bicycle spokes to parts of a model rail-

He's lost count of the many worldwide patents he has to his name, "between 30 and 40" he reckons.

Willi was always keen on presenting and projecting films.

While still a lad he built a model projector and using self-painted slides as title links put on a small film-show for his mates at a few pfennigs a time.

Later on he started repairing projectors and much to the dismay of his father travelled around from one village to the next presenting his films.

He spent the money he earnt while undergoing a textiles apprenticeship on a large projector, and soon he bought his own cinema.

Soon he had the largest cinema in the whole region and today he owns eleven in all - eight in Ravensburg and three

Nevertheless, he sees his cineaste leanings in a self-critical light.

He hasn't seen a film right through for some time now, "five minutes here and then minutes there - that's enough for me", he admits.

The principle behind the Burth Disc is quite simple.

When the films come from the distributors, they arrive in different sections. In years gone by it was common practice to run the film on seven reels, and show them alternately on two pro-

The projectionist must keep a keen eye on the exact break in the film and keep changing the reels accordingly.

After the film was over it had to be rewound, which tended to damage the quality of the celluloid.

At most, these copies only survived 1,000 projections.

Burth started sticking the individual sections together and winding them up

on a large, horizontal moving disc. While on this disc, the film is not subject to any mechanical demands.

The distributors reckon that this system means that the film copies last up to forty times longer than normal.

Many's the time projectionists tried to get a full-length film, which easily weighs a hundredweight, to run on the old vertical system.

around mechanics can imagine what kind of strain the film was under.

As Burth points out: "At the top the film had to stand the strain of considerable pressure, whilst the lower part kept hanging down - there was a kind of sandpaper effect".

The latest invention on Burth's long list is a disc which can both wind and rewind, making the process of additional rewinding superfluous.

On registering the patent for his latest discovery Burth found out that the Americans had been working on this problem since 1927. It took a Swabian to put it into prac-

There is also another reason for the great interest shown by the oinema

world in this new invention. Cinema owners and projectionists are in the middle of new negotiations on

The cutback in personnel which is a probable result of the new discs may well mean that more cinemas can be

Burth describes the situation: "The owners have to save money. The distributors are already asking for up to half of the takings."

Old Willi is no longer involved in the day-to-day business of running his own cinemas. This is his son's job.

And yet Willi can often be found tearing off the tickets of an evening. As soon as the film starts being shown, off he goes down into his expe-

rimental cellar, "to invent anew". To see Burth standing underneath the dome of his cinema you wouldn't belicve he is over half a century older thun

most of his regular cinemagoers. He's handed over some of his honurary posts to his son, who will very soon be presenting a conference paper on the technological possibilties open to the use of computers in cinemas.

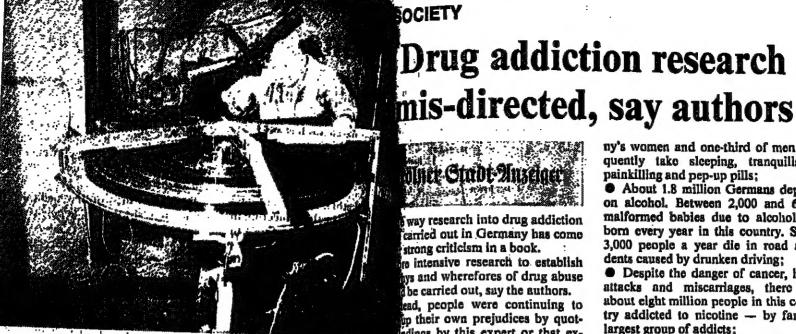
The old Swabian gent goes into raptures when he contemplates the vast range of functions such computers could carry out.

"It could control all the other machines, check the focus and brightness and lots more. But that's something others will have to have a go at, I've done my

Nobody will deny that. After all, Burth, who once built the best ampli-

April 1 to the state of the sta

Continued on page 15



Willi Burth with his revolutionary disc.

Pensioners' pedal-plane needs here was deterrent action here, exa pilot with lung power

The last great the gold great in Saarbriicher Zeitung Action Congression Con

Four elderly Germans have designed a pedal-powered aircraft. It has neither motor nor sails such as a hang-

The pilot must pedal. A driveshaft takes the power to the propellar. On its. most recent flight it travelled 350 metres in 50 seconds at between 50 and 150 centimetres high.

Although the aircraft could not better its previous record of 700 nicires achieved with a tail wind on 4 December, 1982, the hopeful designers classed the event as a "total success".

Press and TV had turned up to see what was "in the air".

The flight showed that this aircraft, weighing just over 50 kilograms, "can be flown and guided properly".

The four designers have been working on "their bird" for eight years now in an attempt to turn man's age-old dream of flying by his own efforts into

Wolfgang Hütter (73), Franz Villinger (75), Wilhelm Schüle (74) and Wilhelm Heselschwerdt (72) were not the kind to spend their lives as pensioners sitting on a garden bench feeding the birds.

They headed straight for the drawing-

noving.

"... and fly it shall!". This colchildren to be addicted to these moving.

put into this project, which is the painkillers Codipront and Dolowith many setbucks along the set shave an effect similar to that of Another incentive for the optibility. Another incentive for the op

alesigners was the possiblity of the authors have deliberately taken the third Kremer Prize amoust 10,000 pounds sterling.

This prize money - pul up English industrialist. Henry Ke their argue that they are not disclosis to be awarded to the first now the names of drugs that are not alcan aircrast design which with American pilot on board, com ing distance of one mile and desting their names could help gure eight.

The first Kremer Prize for some the authors point out that: run was presented to an Assiddiction to medical

A second American team wos cond Kremer Prize for crossing

board, where they worked on bounds of everyday medicines can te details of would be sireful. Additive.

It has taken them 15,000 hor Progengefahr - Früherkennung, rorkshop to get this far, to taketwirkung, Folgen, or Drug Haworkshop to get this far, to take and curbon fibres and resin into the Early Symptoms, Intoxicating Ef-Consequences, published by Hip-

The man inside the aircraft to wharmless in the cough syrup hard pedding was 23 year-old in the medicine chest? And what Oskar Staudenmayer, who builds model aeroplanes, is to sleeping pills?

builds model aeroplanes, is to sough mixtures containing codeine pilot and a keen cyclist.

To qualify as a pilot for this section of the search for an anti-macenterprise. Staudenmayer had additive.

lightweight and at the same is to dithen there are the often prescribsufficent stamina to keep their against lightweight. Librar, Vernagying.

Wet Stadt-Anzeiger

way research into drug addiction

carried out in Germany has come

re intensive research to establish

ws and wherefores of drug abuse

he carried out, say the authors.

d, people were continuing to

p their own prejudices by quot-

ndings by this expert or that ex-

current approach meant that

were expensive programmes

hand, and punishment on the other. Solker Faust, a medical doctor, and

authors Hans-Werner Carlhoff and

us D. Schneider, say even the most

strong criticism in a book.

lisk of calling addictive drugs by and describing their effects and

he names of drugs that are not al-In wide use by addicts and that teachers and doctors recognise and addiction in time.

ddiction to medical drugs is ding. More than half of Germa-

He's a man of principle, and just as he refuses to show pomo films in his cl-

quently take sleeping, tranquillsing, painkilling and pep-up pills; About 1.8 million Germans depend

ny's women and one-third of men fre-

on alcohol. Between 2,000 and 6,000 malformed babies due to alcohol are born every year in this country. Some 3,000 people a year die in road accidents caused by drunken driving;

 Despite the danger of cancer, heart attacks and miscarriages, there are about eight million people in this country addicted to nicotine - by far the largest group of addicts:

 Increased police work have not stemmed the use of hashish, marijuana, cocaine and heroin.

Addiction threatens even from the most unexpected quarters, the study

"But the public is now taking addiction as much for granted as traffic acci-

There were two public schools of thought: those who want more stringent action against hashish, marijuana, cocaine and heroin (the first two are called, threshold drugs because they can lead to the use of hard narcotics); and those that wants to legalise hashish in a move to decriminalise its users.

The discussion over the "threshold drugs" is still in full swing. The authorities mostly speak of hashish and mari-

Continued from page 14

fiers for the newly developed

'talkies", was the first person to achieve

automatic control device from parts of

a building set, which he now proudly

presents among his private collection of

Of course, do-it-yourself specialists

The garage doors in Burth's house

have been remote-controlled for over

twenty years. The same goes for a

swimming-pool cover and a roof over

the veranda, which is operated by the

invisible hand as soon as rain and wind

don't restrict their activities to just one

In 1954 he constructed a mechanical-

automatically guided projection.

film projectors.

juana as paving the way for hard drugs. The authors, on the other hand, say that "there is much to indicate that the biggest culprit in addiction is not one of the illegal narcotics but nicotine, which also makes the user psychogically and physically dependent.

Research has come up with many reasons for addiction, among them curiosity, a desire to experiment, fear of loneliness and escape from everyday

But none of these research findings lead anywhere. There are as many combinations of reasons as there are drug victims. "After all, every one of these unfortunates has his own problems."

This does not mean that they cannot be helped. Only ten years ago, the addicts' position was desperate for both them and their next-of-kin. Today, even medium-sized towns have their counselling services.

But one thing has remained unchange ed: treatment can only be successful i the patient cooperates and experts realise now that parents must be included in

But "how convincing are adults who attack drug addiction while being addicted themselves? Take the father who drinks alcohol in front of the children and the mother who takes addictive medication. How can they blame their son for smoking hashish?" the authors say.

But what is to be done now that experts are agreed that even a harmonious family life provides no protection from

nemas he did not see why should pay a

special rate to the "Kresborn locals"

As he found their demands rather ex-

cessive when he first built his house.

Burth in no time constructed two cis-

The water from above is filtered twice

Burth uses rainwater for cooking and

It doesn't look as if he's having any

trouble with acid rain - Burth's the

kind of man who could get a whole old

On 29 March, Germany's third TV

Jürgen Adamek

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 March 1983)

channel will be presenting a programme

by Jürgen Bretzinger, also a Ravensbur-

ger, dealing with Burth's life story.

and then pumped into the water pipes.

terns to collect the rainwater.

people's home going.

for using the water.

Michael Rupprecht (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 March 1983)

Industrial robots

Continued from page 9

the IG-Metall is going to have to "state it's case more clearly in future".

During future negotiations, the unions will proceed according to the motto "We only agree if . . ."

The new stance to be adopted by the unions will be clearly articulated during the annual meeting of the German Trade Unions in Munich in October.

"We want to back up our shop stewards in this respect", Feith emphasises. "Without turning into modern-day Luddites".

Schrast, on the other hand, is not so pessimistic as the unions when it comes to future developments in the field of industrial automation.

"I sincerely believe that the development of robots has up to now created more jobs than it has destroyed."

The labour effect are very difficult to calculate since the alternative is usually not so much human labour versus machines but rigid automation versus the more flexible kind: "In the case of automatic are welding for example, a machine can at most replace two welders."

Schraft's forecasts for the development of robots are also more restrained. He sees an increase in the spot welding sector over the next one or two years and then a levelling-off of the increase rate of robot use.

As soon as the investments boom in the car industry has died down, the demand for robots will also fall.

Other industries, such as the electrical appliances industries and mechanical engineering, can only use robots for

individual operations. Schraft's forecast: 5,000 robots in the Federal Republic by 1985, the number rising to 10,000 by 1990, "but this really

is a guestimate". Head of production at Daimler-Benz. Niefer, finds it easier to talk about

concrete facts and figures: "During the coming years we shall be increasing our stock of robots by 100 to 200." At present, there is no single robot in

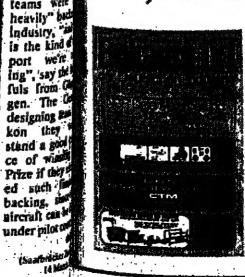
use on the assembly line in the Daimler-Benz plant: "The machines just aren't clever enough yet", says Niefer, but adds, "We'll be thinking about using them later".

By referring to other figures, Niefer tries to put things into perspective: "Mercedes has 300 robots, 30,000 tool machines and almost 150,000 workers.

"We always come up against limits", he states, "there certainly won't be factories without people until this century is out. We simply need men to operate the machine". Felix Spies

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 March 1983)

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history while the experience of the wind of the experience of But anyone who knows his way into the stratosphere, well, not quite. The pedal plane gets off the ground.

(Phulo: dpg)